Citizens' Advisory Commission Meeting Pueblo Colorado Minutes May 29, 2013

Members in Attendance:

Members Absent:

Irene Kornelly, Chair Terry Hart, Vice Chair Jeff Chostner Doug Knapp, for Joe Schieffelin John Thatcher Ross Vincent Aaron Serna, Governor's Office Ken Griffin

Opening and Introductions

The Pledge of Allegiance was said. The Citizens' Advisory Commission (CAC) members introduced themselves. The meeting minutes for April 24, 2013 were approved.

Internet addresses (URLs) for:

CO Department of Public Health and Environment PCAPP Permitting web page -

www.colorado.gov/cdphe/cocac

CO Citizens' Advisory Group -

www.colorado.gov/cdphe/pcapp

Quick updates

The executive council for the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) was in Pueblo and toured the PCAPP facility. Dr. Hopkins was very complementary about the site and the staff.

Pueblo Chemical Depot Update

Dan Hancock

Furlough notice will be issued May 30, 2013, that date could change. 80 hours of unpaid leave between July and September 2013. It is about a 20% pay cut for all employees.

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Update Doug Knappe, Unit Leader

The state is continuing to oversee construction of the facility. The state is working with Bechtel on the certification packages. PCD permit renewal for the 4 permitted Igloos is still in process.

Outreach Activities for First Half of FY2013

Renee Martinez, Public Outreach Specialist, Outreach Office

The Outreach Office Staff set up information booths at numerous community events. The outreach team participated in numerous networking opportunities. Briefings and updates were given to several civic groups. Several stakeholders and organizations toured the PCAPP construction site. The Outreach Office supported PCAPP workforce events, and distributed weekly, monthly and quarterly information products.

Explosive Destruction System

Steve Bird, PCD EDS Operations Lead

PCD EDS mission is to deploy two Phase 2 EDS units operating one at a time to treat the following items:

- 1) Known stockpile items that have been previously over packed (557 items)
- 2) Estimated numbers of leakers, rejects, and contaminated bursters that will be identified during PCAPP operations (806 items)

- Operations will be campaigned starting with over packed items, followed by 155mm projectiles, 105 mm projectiles, and 4.2" mortars and contaminated bursters. A temporary closure of the PCD EDS site is planned between each campaign.
- EDS Workload Summary
 - 546 existing over packs
 - 187 new leakers
 - 539 rejects
 - 11 DOT cylinders
 - 80 explosive bursters

The EDS operates inside of an environmental enclosure that provides heat, air conditioning, and carbon filtered exhaust air. Personnel entry and exit is accomplished through the Personnel Decontamination Station (PDS).

The EDS was used in 2001 - 2012 at Rocky Mountain Arsenal, CO; Camp Sibert, AL; Spring Valley, DC; Dover Air Force Base, DE; Dugway Proving Ground, UT; Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD on numerous munitions types containing agents GB, VX, HS, HD, HN3, CG, and CK.

2006-2010 Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR 1,227 chemical munitions destroyed including German Traktor Rockets, 4.2" mortars, 155, 105, and 75mm projectiles, 100 lb bombs, and miscellaneous munitions containing CG, HS, HD, HN3, and several arsenic based compounds.

Total number of munitions and other chemical agent items destroyed in an EDS is 1,792.

In 2009, the Army fielded the Advanced Fragment Suppression System (AFSS) which protects the interior of the EDS vessel and greatly reduces the amount of solid waste generated from each operation. During initial use to destroy 59 German Traktor Rockets, solid waste was reduced by 12.5 tons

In 2011, the Army developed hardware and successfully conducted non-agent EDS testing using six 155mm projectiles.

Universal Munition Storage Containers (UMSC) purpose is to create a storage container to over pack leaking munitions that can then be processed in the EDS without opening.

Improvements Being Incorporated into EDS units for PCD EDS include:

- Tested EDS Improvements result in reducing operational time from 36 hours to 10 hours:
 - Improved valves
 - Quarter turn ball valves
 - Larger throat for faster draining and filling
 - Larger pump and hose for quick transfer of liquids
 - Steam heating for rapid heating of fill
 - Current heating time is 1 to 2 hours; Steam heating time is 20 minutes
 - New three-piece clamp and closure system
 - Automated closing system
 - Faster opening and closing time
 - Cold water injection cooling
 - Current cooling time is 12 hours; New cooling time is 30 minutes

Conclusion: the testing described in this briefing will allow the PCD EDS to destroy the over packed munitions, rejects, and leakers identified by the ACWA Program in a safe and efficient manner that is protective of human health (workers and residents), and the environment.

Catherine Gibbs: How do you get the metal pieces out of this tube when it is finished?

Steve Bird: A person has to remove it. A majority of the loading and unloading is manual. Once they are removed they're placed in a solid waste drum.

John Thatcher: Is the water recycled after use?

Steve Bird: Currently there is no recycling. We use about 110 gallons for each shot. The water usage is insignificant. We are looking into recycling water. There will likely be a total of 200 shots total, multiplied by 100 gallons over the course of six years will result in using approximately 20,000 gallons. PCAPP will probably use at peak times maybe 77,000 gallons a day. We're looking at possibility of recycling water but that may be something we try to implement before the project's over, but right now we're not prepared to do that.

Thelma Thompson: Why monoethanolamine as a neutralizer? What happens to the rinse water? Does it go into drums; is that the hazardous waste, and how much of it is water? Can it be detoxified or dewatered prior to shipping? How much waste is generated per shot? How is it transported?

Steve Bird: In the past sodium hydroxide was used monoethanolamine achieves the same purpose it benefits it does not produce thiodiglycol which is a category 2 chemical listed in the OPCW. The liquid waste goes to a commercial toxic storage disposal facility. If we disposed of the waste with thiodiglycol in it, the disposal facility would fall under the auspices of the OPCW. Generated waste is 1-55 gallon drum of neutralent waste, 2-55 gallon drums of water rinsate. We have waste profiles for this waste, but generally the majority of our liquid waste is 99.9% water. The final treatment for all the waste is at a commercial treatment, storage and disposal facility, with incineration. There will be about 1 drum of solid waste from the munitions bodies, munition holder, PPE and things like that.

Ms. Thompson: Wouldn't steam work just as well? I thought sodium hydroxide was being added to speed up the process? Also, it sounds like a lot of manual handling. I thought this was supposed to reduce handling and consequently reduce potential exposures for workers. I don't see it in your presentation.

Steve Bird: Potentially steam would work, but that isn't our process. These items - stockpile items - are the safest items we have ever handled.

Scott Susman: Some of the videos that we have shown show that some items are not in a condition that allows them to be taken apart with existing systems for various reasons and have to go through the EDS System.

Ross Vincent: How are the potential air pollutants handled, the gaseous by products? Steve Bird. It's a total containment vessel; so that at the end of the process the agent hazard is gone. There are several processes that insure this. There is only one way out for the air through the carbon filters. The air is brought in by the HVAC system; but there's only one way out and that's through the carbon filters.

Thelma Thompson: I just realized I missed the answer to one of my questions. Is the waste amendable to dewatering or detoxification, does it have to leave the site as hazardous waste, and if so can it be dewatered first? Could the water be put into a biodegister? Does it stay in a drum and go out in a truck?

Steve Bird: We are looking into that, how to recycle the water. Yes, it goes out in drums and then trucked. Doug Knappe: There is some risk to putting the MEA solution back into the bioreactors for fear that it will upset the microorganisms. But one thing that's for sure is that all the liquids that come in contact with the waste are listed hazardous waste. To change the status of the liquids a formal delisting hearing would have to be held.

Irene Kornelly: Universal Munitions Storage Container (UMSC) you plan to take the overpacks and put them into the UMSC containers? What kind of Personal Protective Equipment (PP) will have to be used to protect the worker?

Steve Bird: Yes, OSHA level B standards.

Irene Kornelly: Has it been determined where this operation will be done at PCD?

Steve Bird: We are looking at building 491, we are not positive yet. The vast majority of the items in overpacks are not leakers. The reason they put there is because were drilled and a screw or bolt was put into them.

Program Executive Office (PEO) Bruce Huenefeld, Site Project Manager, ACWA

Type of Funding	FY 2013 President's Request	FY 2014 President's Request
ACWA Program Total	\$778.7M	\$707.0M
PCAPP Project Total	340.0m	\$293.0M
Military Construction	\$36.03M	\$0
Research Development Test & Evaluation	\$304.0M	\$293.0M

Note: figures do not contain reductions as a result of sequestration.

Systemization Update Rick Holmes, Bechtel Project Manager

As of March 31, 2013

PCAPP staff has accomplished:

- 369 Safe Work Days
- 1,885,761 Safe Work Hours
- Bechtel Pueblo Team non-manual: **690**
- Pueblo 689
 - (181 Pueblo County hires ~ 26%) (36 Colorado hires ~ 5%)
 - Off-project locations—1
- Construction Workers: 93
 - Bechtel direct-hire 87
 - Subcontractor personnel 6

The staffing ramp up continues. A job symposium was held in April with about 400 people, another job fair will be held later this year. Pueblo Chemical Depot and PCAPP personnel participated in the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program annual exercise on May 8 to simulate what would happen in the event of a real world incident. ACWA test equipment was run thru the PMD operation as a demonstration for the Ambassadors.

Permit Modification Update Rick Holmes, Bechtel Project Manager

If someone can't pass the training what happens? We will make every effort to make sure the right qualifications are met, even if they have to be retrained, if they can't pass the training they will have to find another job on the site or somewhere else. If someone has done things in the past they may be ineligible to work on the site.

Irene Kornelly: What constitutes being trained?

Rick Holmes: It depends on the position. Each position has a defined training plan and objectives to be met.

Subcommittee Updates

Permitting Working Group

The EDS system was discussed as well as the 2 permit modifications that are open for public comment. The modifications are on the PCAPP permitting web site.

Next Subcommittee meetings are tentatively scheduled: June 26, 2013 at 2:00 pm, District Attorney's Office Conference Room, 701 Court Street, Pueblo

Closing and adjournment

Tentative Date for the next CAC meeting: June 26, 2013, at 6:00 pm.

Location: Olde Towne Carriage House, Pueblo